

The Times - Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

THE BOARD AND ITS DUTY.

At their meeting to-day the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary will elect a surgeon for that institution. There are two candidates for the office—Dr. Charles V. Carrington and Dr. Herbert Mann, both physicians in good and regular standing. The former has filled the position for twelve years and filled it with great advantage to the State. He has proved his fitness for the place by the manner in which he has administered its affairs, by the reforms he has accomplished, by the faithfulness with which he has met every professional requirement. He is better qualified now than ever for the office, and by reason of his service better fitted than the physician who would like to get the place.

Half of the physicians and surgeons of this city have under their own signatures expressed the high appreciation of the professional fitness of Dr. Carrington, and their hope that the Board will retain him in the service he has performed with such ability. Five of the physicians of Farmville say to-day that "Dr. Carrington has shown his fitness by long and faithful service, by advocating and putting into practice reforms and betterments for the prison-class and has become a leader in the treatment and management of penal institutions," and "trust that he will be re-elected Surgeon of the Virginia Penitentiary."

Newspapers of character and responsibility throughout the State have spoken with warm approval of Dr. Carrington's services and have expressed the hope that the Board of Directors would be governed in their action in this matter by what is for the good of the State, and by no other consideration or considerations whatsoever.

The Democratic nominees for the State Senate and House of Delegates from the City of Richmond have addressed a letter to the Board of Directors urging the re-election of Dr. Carrington, and saying that it is their belief that "the best interests of the Penitentiary, its inmates and of the State demand his re-election."

Distinguished men and women from all parts of the State, men and women who have been active workers for the reform of our penal institutions, have appealed to the Board to decide this question not between men, but on the ground of approved and amply demonstrated fitness.

When the Democratic candidates for Senate and House from Richmond called on the Governor yesterday to present the case to him for his consideration they were told that the whole matter was in the hands of the Board, four of the members of which were appointed by him, and that he "would certainly not do anything to injure his nephew," and he added that "he assumed that if the Penitentiary Board did not re-elect Dr. Carrington to the position of Surgeon to the Penitentiary it would be because they had knowledge of facts which in their judgment would make it for the interest of the State that they should not do so, and that in that event he considered it would be their duty to give to the public the facts upon which they had based their action."

Two or three days ago it was suggested in one of the local papers that an effort would be made to impeach Dr. Carrington for inefficiency, and he immediately waited upon the members of the Board to ascertain from them individually what basis there was for any such statement, and he now reports that Major Patton, the Chairman of the Board, said: "I never in all my life and certainly never in all my connection with the Penitentiary Board ever heard a whisper reflecting on your conduct or your work." Mr. Bradley, a member of the Board, said: "Doctor, such talk is all idle newspaper talk; there is nothing in it. Your absolute efficiency has never been questioned." Mr. L. L. Scherer, another member of the Board, when the same question was put to him, said: "I never heard any one in the Board speak of you except in a complimentary way." Mr. Samuel Cohen, a member of the Board, said: "You are a good Doctor and a mighty fine fellow; there is absolutely nothing in it."

Four of the five members of the Board were appointed by Governor Mann. Their appointments are what are called "recess appointments"—that is, they have not been confirmed by the State Senate, which body will pass upon them at its next session in January.

With Dr. Carrington's fitness and service approved by at least one-half the physicians of this town, with his re-election urged by the entire Richmond delegation in the next Legislature, with those who have been engaged in prison work appealing for his re-election on the ground of fitness, with many of the most important political leaders in the State asking for

it with the good of the institution and that only kept constantly in view, upon what ground can the Board do otherwise than conform its official action to the wishes of the community and the cause of humanity and the good of the State? This is not a question of personal preference, of political promises, of individual obligations of any sort, but a question of fitness and service; and, judged by this test, and this test only, it is the duty of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary to re-elect Dr. Carrington.

HIGH POINT FOR A FACT.

Then there is High Point (pronounced High Pint, the l being long, as I in right), by the people down at Cross Anchor, South Carolina, which the Boosters expect to reach next Tuesday forenoon at ten minutes preceding the passage of the great orb of day across the meridian, a witching time, indeed, and a thrillingly suggestive time as well. Strange, isn't it, that we should have received at this particular time, with the affectionate regards of the Hon. J. J. Farris, Editor and Publisher of the High Point Daily Enterprise, a copy de luxe or the story of High Point's rise and progress and life and times, recently issued from his press? It is really one of the handsomest of the many special publications of a literary and historical and business sort promoted by the press of the South. Remarkable as well for its text as for its type, and packed from cover to cover with photographs of the men who have made the town, of the beautiful homes in which they live, of the great manufacturing plants established by their genius and industry, all held together by a simple story that fairly throbs with life and energy, in Editor Farris High Point has found its true interpreter.

"Keep Your Eye on High Point" is the legend. Better make it plural, or, as they say out in Houston, Texas, "all two eyes," for, however keen the optics, it would be impossible to see everything with one. Twenty years ago, High Point was a country town, with a small cotton factory, a tobacco factory and one or two wood-working plants, poking along and laying by a little bit every now and then for a rainy day, without anybody dreaming that in a few years it would have a population of 15,000 in 1910, an actual gain of 12,800 in the course of ten years. Keep both of your eyes on High Point, give them to the spot, and any man who could see to shoot an old-fashioned squirrel rifle can see it growing. Think of a town in which enough chairs are made every season to seat the entire population of Atlanta at one and the same time! Think of a town of 15,000 inhabitants that is worth \$5,000,000 in actual property, which is assessed for taxation at \$3,698,323; that has school property worth \$75,000; that owns its own water works and electric lighting plant, worth not a cent less than \$200,000; that "is better equipped in public improvements and schools than any town of 15,000 population in the South." Think of a town of 15,000 people anywhere, with sixty-five factories and mills, and that is growing bigger and stronger every year; that makes everything from ice cream to coffins and from silk pajamas to the latest thing in shirtdies!

Keep both your eyes on High Point, and as we look upon High Point next Tuesday forenoon, just about ten minutes before the sun in his diurnal course shall cross the meridian, may High Point look upon Richmond.

ANOTHER GREEN-GOODS GAME.

Vocational training is being received with so much favor in the United States that it may soon be thought advisable for divinity schools to include in their courses instruction about distinguishing good money from bad money. Information on this point would have been of value to the dozen or more Chicago preachers who have lately exchanged a good ten-dollar bill for a bad twenty-dollar one in making change for a wedding fee.

"I wish I could afford to give the whole of this, but I can afford to pay you only half," says, in substance, the groom who has just been married in the pastor's study, producing the twenty. The clergyman, happy to get the ten, and not handling enough twenty-dollar notes to be an expert concerning them, finds the change. Where he finds it may be a matter of wonder to those who know the salary of the average minister, but speculation on that score is not essential in view of the fact that in several cases he has found it and parted with it to his sorrow.

Seriously considered, of course, this is an outrageous swindle. Some of its victims, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, have been able to laugh over its humorous element. Like other ingenious tricks of the dead beat, it was profitable until it was exposed, since each operation of it gave a man and a woman—who are much married surely—a net profit of ten dollars, minus the small cost of a marriage license.

ABOLISH THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

There is an ancient usage in national Democratic conventions which should be abolished. It is dangerous and it serves no good purpose. Reference is here made to the two-thirds rule which governs the nominations of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency.

Upon theory, this plan is doubtless justified, but not in fact. The idea was that a candidate receiving two-thirds of all the votes cast would be stronger before the people than one who received a bare majority. The opposite view is that this is more likely to kill off the really strong candidate and result in the nomination of a weaker one who has never been in public affairs enough to draw hostility

toward him—a man against whom nothing especially positive or negative would be said. The American theory is based on the rule of majority and that theory should obtain in conventions as well as in elections. In the next Democratic national convention there will, it seems now, be many names of candidates submitted. Almost sure to be placed before the convention are Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Speaker Clark and ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri; Governor Marshall, of Indiana; Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, and in all likelihood Governors Foss, of Massachusetts, and Dix, of New York.

Suppose, for example, that Governor Wilson receives a majority, and his opponents by combination are enabled to keep him from the remainder necessary to constitute a two-thirds vote. It would defeat the will of the convention and result in the ultimate nomination of a candidate who would certainly not be the first choice of a majority of the convention. Give Governor Harmon a little more than one-third, and the latter becomes the dictator of the convention. For years the matter of dispensing with this un-Democratic usage has been agitated, but no action has ever been taken. The 1912 convention should take the decisive step.

The majority rule is affirmative, manifesting confidence in that the majority will do right; the two-thirds rule is negative, indicating a fear of the majority.

THE RECALL IN WICHITA.

Wichita, Kansas, is in the throes of the recall. The recall election in that city is mainly interesting outside of the municipality because it emphasizes the evils of a system which makes for continual political brawls and the blocking of city progress. After a long, trying campaign, John H. Graham was last April elected Mayor of Wichita. His chief opponent was a Socialist. When the voters finally rejected their decision in favor of Graham, it was hoped that Wichita would have a breathing period. But Wichita has the recall system, and there was to be a genuine test of the merits and demerits of the recall.

No sooner had Mayor Graham been inducted into office than his enemies began to plot for a recall. This not only continued the unsettled political conditions of the city, but it also made it impossible for Mayor Graham to formulate any definite policies or mature any plans to carry them out. In reality he was no sooner elected Mayor than he was called upon to give practically all of his time to keeping his job. He had no chance to make an official record. The people of Wichita did not give him a decent chance to develop any administrative ability. Every hour and day since that April election Wichita has been in a political boiling pot, and the enemies of Graham who were defeated at that election made a compact whereby his downfall was made certain.

As the Kansas City Journal says, "the beauties of the recall have been finely demonstrated in Wichita." Not only has that city abandoned sound political methods, but it has made it wholly impossible for the people to have political peace. No municipal progress has been made. The whole city has been stirred to the bitterest depths of prejudice and hatred. The new Mayor will take the shifting position to which he has been elected, not knowing how long he will be able to hold office. If Mr. Graham's friends and the enemies of the new Mayor unite, the city may expect to be thrown into another recall campaign with little peace or intermission.

Wichita elected to adopt the recall. Already that city is surfeited with political strife and wrangling. The Journal says that "the indications are that Wichita's municipal troubles will continue on indefinitely or at least until the people of that community regain their sober senses and wipe out the 'recall' folly."

A ROAD BUILDING ERA.

When Baron De Constant made his tour of the American cities last spring the single serious defect which he made note of and comment upon was the lack of good roads. He could not reconcile our marvellous industrial development with the fact that we paid little or no attention to our national highways. That was in March. At the present, the good roads movement has taken on remarkable impetus, and throughout the country active work is being done in promoting such roads as will be creditable to American reputation for enterprise. De Constant would be surprised if he should visit the States in a year or so, and see what has been done within the short period of his absence.

As was to have been expected when the people of America directed their attention to road building, they came almost extravagantly in their zeal. Though in European countries road building is long and tedious, in America there is a fever of accomplishment in this direction. Americans are impatient of delay, and wish to have their roads as soon as it is possible for men and money to build them. In Maryland, for instance, where the people have been satisfied with turnpikes of a poor sort for more than a century, the people are getting ready to spend millions in good roads in all parts of the State. In Delaware, T. Coleman DuPont is building a boulevard to run across the State, providing for driveways, paths for pedestrians and space for an electric railroad. The highway will be 205 feet wide and will cost DuPont more than \$2,000,000.

In the West, where the good roads movement really started, great State and interstate boulevards are being

projected. The Santa Fe trail from St. Louis to New Mexico is to be reconstructed. California plans a system of State roads to cost more than \$18,000,000, to be built on the interlocking plan, like the boulevards of Kansas City. It is only a matter of time before there will be a number of national highways from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES ABROAD.

The development of the automobile is duplicating that of the bicycle in the respect that Americans, at first forced to go abroad for the best models, in the end came to make the machines that the entire world found most acceptable and serviceable. So, during 1911, automobiles and parts of them exported from the United States will aggregate approximately \$20,000,000 in value. The figures of the Department of Commerce and Labor show already for the seven months of the year for which statistics are available more than \$9,000,000 worth of motor cars exported, \$2,000,000 worth of parts thereof other than tires and \$1,500,000 worth of tires. This is excluding the exports to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

The increase in the exportation of this new American manufactured product has been almost as fast as the use of it in the United States. In 1901, only a decade ago, the value of automobiles and parts thereof exported was less than \$1,000,000; in 1903 it was more than \$1,500,000; in 1905, \$2,500,000; in 1907, \$6,250,000; in 1909, \$7,750,000, and this year the value of automobiles seems likely to be about \$14,000,000.

Even this increase, however, does not fully indicate the increase in the number of cars exported, since the export price has fallen in the meantime. The average export price of automobiles exported in 1903 was, in round figures, \$2,000; in 1905, \$1,500; in 1910, \$1,300, and in the first seven months of 1911 a little more than \$1,000. These figures are secured by dividing the stated value of cars exported by the stated number exported.

Just now Canada is the largest market for automobiles exported from the United States. Thus of practically 9,000 automobiles exported in the seven months ending with July, 3,724 went to Canada, 1,875 to the United Kingdom, 933 to British Oceania (chiefly Australia and New Zealand), 477 to Asia and Oceania other than British, 444 to South America, 273 to France, 175 to the West Indies, 147 to Mexico, 137 to Italy and seventy-three to Germany.

WHERE THE NEGRO IS LOVED.

No, he didn't want to be taken for a negro. Norman H. White, we mean, late candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts. In a late number of the Boston Globe there is an exhibit which shows up the hypocrisy of the Republican politician, especially in Massachusetts. This exhibit consists of two pictures of White, one of which unmistakably makes him look like a colored man. The other shows that he is not.

The picture that made White look like a negro was used in making his campaign lithographs. The shading in the cut "gives one the impression that he is dark hued. His hair is naturally curly and the impression of many after looking at the cut is that he is a colored man."

At first, according to the Globe, White took the joshing "good naturedly," but at Worcester—mark you!—at Worcester, where Abolition raised its head high in the old days, White is quoted as taking the matter "seriously," and saying that his opponents were circulating a report that he was three parts colored. He objected to being taken for a colored man, he didn't wish to be mistaken for one of that race who are supposed to be almost worshipped by Massachusetts folk.

Wasn't that a nice thing for a Massachusetts Republican to do? Wasn't that an effective appeal to the thousands of black Republican voters in the Old Bay State? In a State where hotels, theatres, barbershops and such places cannot discriminate against the negro, this man White insinuates that it is not desirable to be taken for a colored man, that to be called one is objectionable. Shades of old Tom Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison and all the rest, where were ye then? Has it come to this, that being colored is an objection to political preferment in Massachusetts?

FOSS VS. FROTHINGHAM.

In Massachusetts the State elections this fall will be clear cut, as a result of the recent primaries to nominate candidates on both sides for State offices. The people of the Old Bay State will have to choose between Governor Foss, the present Democratic incumbent, and Louis A. Frothingham, Republican, who by one of those strange political accidents that happen now and then, is the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

There can be little doubt as to the result of the election which will take place in a few weeks. Democratic success is inevitable. Governor Foss has given the people of Massachusetts an admirable administration, he had led his party with a master hand, and his actual achievements as chief executive of a great State alone will re-elect him. His well known position on the tariff will cause Republican votes to be added to his normal strength.

Paul Frothingham, his opponent, is the type of man whom, sooner or later, the Republicans of Massachusetts will cease nominating—a silly, fingered, amateur politician, of the exclusive Beacon Street class. He is of the Cabot Lodge type—a type that the

people of his State are more and more turning against. The time is coming when neither party will have the hardihood to advance for political preferment the Hamiltonian type of high-browed aristocrat.

HEARST ON DEMOCRATIC TIMBER.

W. T. Stead has interviewed William R. Hearst in London on the political situation in the United States. Of the four names prominently mentioned, according to Mr. Hearst, for the Democratic nomination, one is "out of the question." Judson Harmon, says Mr. Hearst, will not do—he is "too conservative," a second edition of Judge Parker—the Democratic masses do not want Harmon. Mr. Hearst says nothing about the Ohio Democratic votes and other votes. Harmon got by in two successive elections, but let that pass.

The next name is that of Woodrow Wilson, whom the New Yorker regards as a clever, versatile, impressive man. He is sincere, but "unstable," too ready to reverse himself, thinks Mr. Hearst, and there is an "uneasy feeling" that if Wilson were President he might turn conservative.

There are left Underwood and Champ Clark—both good men, but the choice of the party would be Clark. At any rate, Mr. Hearst's choice is Clark. He has been breaking the news gently in his editorial columns, and now the cat is out. The Hearst candidate is Clark.

Abe Martin says: "Most public servants ought to be doing general housework."

One more bloody chapter in the annals of Nelson county.

Voice of the People

Richmond Delegation Indorses Dr. Carrington.

To the Directors of the Virginia Penitentiary: Gentlemen,—As Democratic nominees for the State Senate and House of Delegates from the City of Richmond, we are deeply interested in the State Penitentiary.

From our knowledge and information rendered by Dr. Charles V. Carrington for the past twelve years as surgeon of that institution, we believe that the best interests of the penitentiary, its inmates and of the State demand his re-election.

We therefore earnestly urge the board to re-elect Dr. Carrington as surgeon.

A. C. HARMAN,
Thirty-eighth Senatorial District.
E. C. FOLKES,
Thirty-eighth Senatorial District.
EDWIN P. COCK,
JAS. J. CREAMER,
HILL MONTAGUE,
Members of the House of Delegates.
September 29, 1911.

Farmville Physicians for Carrington.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—We have with much interest the communications that have appeared in your paper with reference to the position of surgeon to the penitentiary. We have performed the duties of this position without fault or criticism, would be a loss to the State if we were removed from the position. We have known Dr. Carrington for years and have seen him in his work he has done since he has been surgeon to the Virginia Penitentiary. We think that to fail to elect Dr. Carrington, who has performed the duties of this position without fault or criticism, would be a loss to the State if we were removed from the position.

We trust that he will be re-elected as surgeon to the Virginia Penitentiary.

W. M. WINSTON, M. D.,
W. E. ANDERSON, M. D.,
J. B. CRUTE, M. D.,
W. E. CHILDS, M. D.,
PAULUS L. IRVING, M. D.,
Farmville, September 27.

Governor Mann's Duty.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—The enclosed clipping from the Newport News Press shows very graphically the feeling over the State against the action of Governor Mann in the selection of surgeon to the Penitentiary.

Can Governor Mann realize the truth, that a public officer is but a public servant, and that the higher the office the greater his call to service?

The afternoon papers quote him as saying that he has nothing to do with the matter. He has a fatherly nothing to do with the actions of a son? Governor Mann made this board, and he has made it, and he is morally responsible for the board that he made.

Does any one believe that the illustrious lives of our nation would be overthrown by the action of a Governor? His proud names being dragged in the dust by a board of their own creating?

Governor Mann cannot say whom they shall elect, but he can say whom they shall not elect. If the election dishonors his term and record as Governor of Virginia.

The Governor should request the resignation of any man who would put the highest office in the State under a cloud of public contempt.

ONE VOTE.

Richmond.

Re-Elect Dr. Carrington.

A surgeon to the State Penitentiary is to be elected by the penitentiary board. There are two candidates, Dr. Charles V. Carrington, the incumbent, and Dr. Herbert Mann, a nephew to Governor Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Carrington has held the post for many years, and has been a faithful and efficient surgeon. He has been a member of the board of directors of the penitentiary since its organization. He has been a member of the board of directors of the penitentiary since its organization. He has been a member of the board of directors of the penitentiary since its organization.

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